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PUBLISHED EVERY
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Contains the Week's News
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Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum

No. 16,759.

號十三月正年七十登百九千壹第

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1917.

已丁未歲年六國民華中

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS.
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Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
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DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

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MOTOR CARS.
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COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

ANISEED AND LICORICE COUGH BALSAM.

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STRAND 1" to 15"	CABLE LAID 5" to 15"	4 STRAND 3" to 18"
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



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E
THE PREMIER
SCOTCH.**
MILD, MELLOW, MATURED.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE No. 616.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO. LTD.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 tons tonnage.
Town Office: 44, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 403.
Shipyard: Kham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 616.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1912.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —
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PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 374 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms: From \$5 per day max.
Telegraph add: "Peacocks",
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Central Location
All Electric Trains Pass Entrance.
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Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373
Telegraphic Address:
"VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

TIANG YUK, District, successor to
the late SIEN JING,
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FIGHTING ON THE ZLOTALIPA.

RUSSIANS TAKE AND DEMOLISH
TURKISH FIRST LINE.
London, Jan. 29.
The Russian official report says:
We attacked with the bayonet
south-west of Potutory, to the south
of Brzeskany, taking the first line,
and repelled raging Turkish counter-
attacks. We exploded six Turkish
mine galleries, demolished the
trenches and withdrew. The Turks
twice attacked but were driven back.

ENEMY REPORT.

LATER.
A German official report says:
The Turks repulsed strong Russian
attacks on the Zlotalipa (south-east
of Lemberg).

RUSSIANS TAKE A THOUSAND PRISONERS.

London, Jan. 29.
A Russian official report says: We
took 1,000 prisoners on Saturday in
a battle north-east of Jakobeni.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

MORE BRITISH RAIDS.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:
We mined lines north-east of
Vermelles, bombed dug-outs and
inflicted many casualties.
We entered positions north-east of
Armentieres, reached the third line
and destroyed dug-outs with occu-
pants, killing many Germans in the
trenches and taking some prisoners.
THE GERMAN VERSION.
A German official report, received
by wireless, states:
We repulsed three English waves
with heavy losses northward of
Armentieres.
Repeated French attacks on Hill
804 proved unsuccessful.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, Jan. 29.
A French communiqué states that
there has been reciprocal artillery
activity at Hill 804 and on the left
of the Meuse and long-range artillery
work in Lorraine.

BRIGADIER LONG KILLED IN ACTION.

London, Jan. 29.
Brigadier-General Long, son of the
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
has been killed in action.
The deceased officer served in the
Scotts Greys in the South African
war, where he did good work and
received rapid promotion.

GERMAN ATTACK AT HARTMANN WEILERKOPF.

London, Jan. 29.
A French communiqué states:
A German attack at Hartmann
Weilerkopf was easily repulsed.
An enemy aeroplane was brought
down.
Our aeroplanes bombed railway
stations at Athies, Savy and
Etrelles.

LORD MILNER AT PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 29.
Lord Milner has arrived here to
attend an important conference of
the Allies.

THE ATTEMPTED OUT- RAGE IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 29.
The man arrested in connection
with the attempt to cause disaster to a
train, by which King Alfonso was
travelling is a native of Barcelona named
Duran.
A Portuguese has also been arrested,
but it is believed that he is innocent.
It is reported that an infernal
machine, capable of blowing up a train
has been discovered at Bilbao.

TRANSPORT REPORTED SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN.

FULL OF TROOPS.

London, Jan. 29.
A Berlin official report states:
One of our submarines sank in ten
minutes on January 25th an armed
enemy transport full of troops, steer-
ing eastward, 250 miles east of
Malta. The transport was accom-
panied by a French torpedo-boat.

ANTI-SUBMARINE MEASURES.

PARIS, Jan. 27.
Admiral Coni, of the Italian Navy
passing through Paris on his way to
Italy, said he was most satisfied with
the results of the Naval Conference in
London. He declared that the most
vigorous measures against submarines
were unanimously decided upon.

THE "LAURENTIC"

LONDON, Jan. 27.
There are no further details concern-
ing the sinking of the *Laurentic*.

A PRIZE COURT JUDGMENT RESERVED. SUBMARINE FEAT IN THE SEA OF MARMORA.

LONDON, Jan. 29.
The Prize Court has reserved judg-
ment in the claim of Commander Boyle,
V.O. of submarine E14, for prize money
for sinking in the Sea of Marmora a
Turkish gunboat and a transport with
6,000 troops who were all drowned.
The Judge pointed out that if
the troops were included in the
reckoning the prize money would
be increased from £2,000 to £31,000.

THE CANADIAN WAR APPROPRIATION.

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.
Sir Robert Borden, the Prime
Minister, has explained that a large
proportion of the proposed War
Appropriation of £100,000,000 would
be advanced to Great Britain for the
purpose of financing British pur-
chases of war material from Canada.
The Dominion had already advanced
£50,000,000.

(Continued on Page 5.)

THE ARMING OF MERCHANTMEN.

A NORTHERLY ASSENTION.

The London correspondent of the New
York "Times" cabled last month an
interview with Lord Northcliffe, in which
the following statements were made:
"Britain is not using more than 65 per
cent of her national and imperial energy
in the conduct of the war. Her resources
in man and money power are practically
untapped. We are going to tap our
merchant fleet, and we will put the guns
where they can get submarines."

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE JOURNAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM
VARIOUS PORTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$17.00 per annum delivered in Hongkong
\$17.00 to all other ports.

A. WALLINGTON FRANK, HONGKONG.

INTIMATIONS

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twelfth Annual GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Office of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Limited on SATURDAY the 3rd February, 1917 at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st December, 1916. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th January to 3rd February both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & COMPANY LIMITED.
General Managers.
Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1917. 1440

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings on SATURDAY, 10th February, 1917, at 11 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the REPORT of DIRECTORS together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 1st to SATURDAY, 10th February, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the

Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.
General Agents for the

Kowloon Land and Building Company Limited.
Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1917. 1440

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th February to the 12th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, Jan. 27, 1917. 1454

COLUMBIA

NEW

DANCE

RECORDS.

360 "Mighty Lak & Rose" Waltz
(A Perfect Day)

492 "Tina" "Eric-A-Bras"

5584 "On with the Dance" (Cecile)

5691 "Leo Flut Medley" One-Step
"At A Georgia Camp" Meeting

5687 "The Magic Melody" Fox-Trot
"Georgia Grind"

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, Des Vaux Road. TEL. 1392.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to read the Chinese characters, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office or direct to No. 150, Wellington Street, second floor. 1251

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "China Mail" Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1903) ... 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY ... 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. Banbury, M.A.) ... 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes ... 50

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) ... 1.00

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK (1st Year) ... 50

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM ... 50

WASHING BOOKS (for men) ... 50

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Hongkong Benevolent Society will be held on WEDNESDAY the 31st of January at 12.30 in the City Hall. All subscribers are invited. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak has kindly consented to take the chair. Hongkong, Jan. 27, 1917. 1443

ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTION.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

MADY MAY has kindly consented to distribute the prizes to the pupils of St. Paul's Institution, Causeway Bay, on WEDNESDAY, 31st January, at 3 P.M. Reverend Mother cordially invites the parents of the pupils and friends of the Convent. Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1917. 1438

SECOND 5½% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

ALTHOUGH the subscription lists were closed on the 26th December, the RUSSO ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, is prepared to ACCEPT ORDERS for the above Loan up to the 13th FEBRUARY on the subscription terms as previously advertised. Hongkong, Jan. 19, 1917. 1322

WAR LOANS INVESTMENT TRUST OF MALAYA.

(INCORPORATED IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES).

CAPITAL \$6,000,000.—
In shares of \$10/- each (Straits currency) fully paid.

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6½ per annum which together with repayment of capital is to be liquidated as guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July.

Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by any of the following Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF I.A. & CHINA, THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD. Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1917. 1407

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM 1st February till further notice the following changes will be made in the Company's Time Table.

SUNDAYS.
From 5 P.M. to 8.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes. From 8.30 P.M. to 7 P.M. every ten minutes instead of every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS & WEEK-DAYS.
The 8.10 P.M. car will be discontinued. Hongkong, Jan. 15, 1917. 1429

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE FID APONS AND CHICKENS.

Are the best in the East. Tender eating, delicate flavor. TRY THEM.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply; STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings; PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 2s. six large advertisements from 2s.

The London Directory Co., Ltd., 25, ABINGDON LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WAR LOANS INVESTMENT TRUST OF MALAYA.

An advertisement is periodically appearing in our columns inviting subscriptions to this Trust, and many readers may be interested in the following account of a statutory general meeting of the War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya held at the office of the Trust, Mercantile Bank Building No. 12 Old Market Square, Kuala Lumpur, on Thursday, January 18th, at noon, the Hon. Mr. A. K. E. Hampshire presiding.

The Chairman addressing the meeting said:—The Committee of Management beg to submit the following report on the working of the Trust to date.

The total subscriptions up to last night amount to \$83,580 and the details are as follows:—

	No. of Subscribers.	Amount.
Perak	135	\$203,610
Selangor	163	453,200
Negeri Sembilan	82	109,500
Pahang	46	53,300
Other countries	52	60,980
	428	\$830,580

The investments to date are as follows: Exchequer Bonds \$34,285.73 Straits War Loans 536,000.00

and the cash balance at the close of business last night was \$12,140.83.

Working expenses from the incorporation of the Trust to the end of December amounted to \$3,189.55, and it is estimated that the monthly expenditure for balance of the current financial year will be \$300 per mensem. Of the \$3,189.55 mentioned above, \$2,674.92 were expended on advertising, printing and sundry disbursements in connection with incorporation.

Our estimated profit to date, that is to say, gains in exchange on investments and profit in interest earned, amounts to approximately \$6,700 which already covers the whole of the preliminary expenditure and estimated working expenses to the end of the current year i.e. 1917.

The results so far are not therefore unsatisfactory, but the Committee are somewhat disappointed at the lack of support from outside the F.M.S. and wish to take this opportunity of emphasizing the fact that it is prepared to accept and will welcome subscriptions from any British Colony, or from approved persons in Allied, or Neutral Countries in multiples of \$10 and upwards. Each shareholder—ad the numbers of shares held is registered, and consequently the inconvenience of custody that attaches to bearer warrants does not apply in our case.

Should a certificate be lost a fresh certificate will be issued on the personal guarantee of the shareholder, provided the Committee is satisfied as to his or her identity.

There appears to be an impression abroad, judging from the numbers of enquiries received, that in consequence of the new 5 per cent. War Loan issued in London, the rate of interest hitherto paid by the Trust will be reduced in proportion. The Committee has no power to do this. The Trust is incorporated under Enactment No. 8 of 1915; and provision is specifically made for the payment of 6 per cent. interest guaranteed by the Government; and there can be no question of any deviation from it, as long as the Trust is in existence; i.e. until such time as the Government decide that it shall be wound up. The effect of winding up will only be that no further subscriptions will be received; the interest will continue to be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. in accordance with the terms of the Government guarantee, until shareholders are refunded the full amount of capital invested by them.

The methods adopted by the Committee for receiving contributions are very simple. All a subscriber has to do is to pay whatever he wishes to one of the Banks and sign a form of application. He receives a formal receipt from the Bank, and at the end of the month a letter of allotment from the Secretary. He then forwards the letter of allotment and the receipt to the Secretary and in return

receives his certificate. That completes the transaction and in due course he will receive his interest by cheque or warrant on the dates specified in the prospectus. Interest is payable from the 1st day of the month following that in which the subscription is received by the Bank, Treasury or Post Office as the case may be. A subscriber who pays in his money and obtains a receipt on the last day of any month, will be paid interest from the 1st day of the following month.

Committees in Singapore, Penang, and other centres are in process of formation, and it is hoped that with their co-operation, the number of shareholders will steadily increase. What we particularly want to encourage, though we are glad to receive large amounts, is the small shareholder, whose means will not permit him to subscribe more than \$10 or \$20 monthly.

According to the latest reports, there are over 14,000 War Savings Societies in the United Kingdom, with objects similar to the Trust, and although the individual amounts subscribed to the Societies are probably small, the total subscriptions must be considerable, and as they are all invested in War Funds of some description, they have an appreciable effect on the conduct of the War; the successful conclusion of which must depend largely on the financial resources of the Empire.

No questions being asked, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

DYE INDUSTRY REVIVAL.

THE HUGE PROFITS OF A MANCHESTER COMPANY.

Many a struggling company has been set on its legs by the war, but there is perhaps no more remarkable instance than that of Levenstein, Ltd., the dye and colour manufacturers of Blackley, Manchester. The company was formed in 1895, with a capital of £80,000. Not by any stretch of imagination could the company's "pre-war" record be called successful. The disappearance of German competition, however, brought about a great change, and for the year ended June 30, 1915, the company made a net profit, after meeting all charges, including £21,700 for depreciation and wiping out the good will and patent items in the balance-sheet, of £80,800. Forfeiture and a half years' arrears of preference dividend were discharged, and 80 per cent. was paid on the ordinary share capital.

There has been delay over the issue of the accounts for 1915-1916 owing to difficulties with the authorities over the amount of excess profits tax payable by the company. But the profits are believed to have been prodigious. Already, ordinary shareholders have received 30 per cent. in dividend in respect of the 1915-16 operations, and a further distribution is evidently expected when the accounts make their appearance, for the £10 ordinary shares, which at the outbreak of war stood at a very low figure and, indeed, were practically unsaleable, are now quoted in Manchester at £75 apiece!

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood—plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lets it—life-giving—brilliant—nourishing—strength-replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$4.25.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



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COAL DEPARTMENT.

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Cable Address:—"IWASAKI" Codes:—A.I., A.E.C. 5th Ed. Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—CHINESE: Messrs Gearing & Co. MANILA: Messrs Macondray & Co. SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co. Ltd. GLASGOW: Messrs A.R. Brown, McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to K. KATO, Manager, No. 2, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

SINGON & CO.

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IRON STEEL, METAL AND HARD WARE MANUFACTURERS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Fig. Iron and Foundry Castings Importers. General Store and Ship Chandlers. Nos. 25 and 27, HING LOONG STREET, (Old Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. Hongkong September 4, 1915.

For Particulars, apply to K. KATO, Manager, No. 2, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

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KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery.

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FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

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DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

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BOOKBINDING.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A.I., A.E.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians,

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	KOWLOON					HONG KONG					NEW TERRACES					ISLANDS					TOTAL																												
	No. 1 Dock, Kowloon					No. 2 Dock, Kowloon					No. 3 Dock, Kowloon					No. 4 Dock, Kowloon					No. 5 Dock, Kowloon					No. 6 Dock, Kowloon																							
	No. 7 Dock, Kowloon					No. 8 Dock, Kowloon					No. 9 Dock, Kowloon					No. 10 Dock, Kowloon					No. 11 Dock, Kowloon					No. 12 Dock, Kowloon																							
	No. 13 Dock, Kowloon					No. 14 Dock, Kowloon					No. 15 Dock, Kowloon					No. 16 Dock, Kowloon					No. 17 Dock, Kowloon					No. 18 Dock, Kowloon																							
	No. 19 Dock, Kowloon					No. 20 Dock, Kowloon					No. 21 Dock, Kowloon					No. 22 Dock, Kowloon					No. 23 Dock, Kowloon					No. 24 Dock, Kowloon																							
TAT-KOW-TSUI										TAT-KOW-TSUI										TAT-KOW-TSUI										TAT-KOW-TSUI										TAT-KOW-TSUI									
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DOCK DOCK										DOCK DOCK										DOCK DOCK										DOCK DOCK										DOCK DOCK									

THE CONDITION OF YOUR HAIR DEPENDS ON:
THE CONDITION OF YOUR SCALP.

USE
**WATSON'S -
RESORCIN -
HAIR WASH**

The HAIR TONIC that Kills
The DANDRUFF GERM.
Cleanses the Scalp & thus
Produces a Luxurious
& Healthy Growth.



PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

To-day's Advertisements

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY
OF BATAVIA, JAVA.

NOTICE TO DISBURSEES.

FROM SINGAPORE.

THE STEAMSHIP
"VAN WAERWYCK"
having arrived from the above port
consigned cargo by her is notified
that all goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 5th February,
1917, will be subject to sale.
All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the Godowns
where they will be examined by Messrs
Goddard and Douglas on the 5th
February, 1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be
presented in writing within ten days
after arrival of steamer, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by
the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN,
Agents.

Hongkong Jan. 30, 1917. 1453

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONSUL),

FRIDAY,

the 9th February, 1917, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee
House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Comprising:—
Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, Carpets and
Rugs, Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, &c.,
Dining Tables and Chairs, Chest-drawers
Sofas, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and
Toilet Tables, Double and Single Brass
mounted Bedsteads, Cots, &c., Muscu-
laneous Furniture, Blackwood Ware,
including Cabinets, Wardrobes, &c.,
Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses, a few
lots Porcelains, &c., Pantry, Bath Room
and Kitchen Utensils.

A few lots of Turkish Towels, Bath
Towels, Brass Vases, Brass Finger Bowls,
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 30, 1917. 1448

THE DIARY.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

12.30 p.m.—Annual General Meeting
of the Hongkong Benevolent Society.
2.30 p.m.—Prize Distribution by Lady
May at St. Paul's Institution.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1:
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Ladies' Boots
and Shoes, Sundry Goods, Blankets etc.
at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

FRIDAY, Feb. 2:
11 a.m.—Auction of Motor Cycle at
Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

11.30 a.m.—Union Waterboat Co.
Meeting.

2.15 p.m.—Cricket on H. K. C. C.
ground: Club v. University.

SATURDAY, Feb. 3:
2.15 p.m.—Piano Recital at Govern-
ment House.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6:
3 p.m.—Auction of Leasehold Property
at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's Sale
Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7:
11.25 a.m.—Full Moon.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10:
11 a.m.—Kowloon Land and Building
Co's Meeting.

Noon.—Humphreys' Estate and
Finance Co's Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14:
9.15 p.m.—Concert at Helms' Mar-
tinetto.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JAN. 30, 1917.

THE FUTURE IN CROWN COLONIES.

FULL reports are now to hand of the
speeches made on the occasion when
a deputation waited upon the
Secretary of State for the Colonies
to urge the appointment of a Special
Committee or Commission to inquire
and report upon what may be done
to develop the resources of the
Crown Colonies with a view to
making the Empire more self-suffi-
cient. Hongkong was not represented
in the deputation, but we reproduced
a day or two ago the speech delivered
on the occasion by Sir ERNEST BIRCH
who discussed the subject from the
point of view of the Straits Settlements,
with the service of which Colony he was for so long
honourably connected. We have
reproduced this speech because the
conditions in the Straits Settlements
are more analogous to those of
Hongkong than are the conditions
in any other of the forty-five Crown
Colonies embraced in the Empire.
"The peculiarity of British colonisa-
tion," he said, "seems to be that we
go into countries, build towns of
great importance in trade and
commerce, construct railways and
roads throughout the country, erect
fortifications and establish great docks
and harbour works, and then the
Government is content to sit down
and see foreigners of every nationality
come into the country and trade in it
without restriction, with practically
no taxation and with little or no
control." It seemed to him that
some measures should be taken in
the future to see that British trade is
fostered in the place and that foreign
trade remains in the place by
permission. He said that, if it were
possible, he would go so far as to
advocate that all foreign firms should
only trade under a licence renewable
annually; he certainly thought that it
is of the greatest importance that no
foreign banking corporations should
be allowed in the Colony. Those
are very drastic proposals, going
much beyond any recommendations
we have hitherto seen. Mr. BONAR
LAW, who was Secretary of State
when the deputation submitted their
views, mentioned that he had already
sent out inquiries to every one of the
Colonies asking them "to look into
these very questions" which the
deputation had put to him. So
far, we have heard of no
discussion of them in Hongkong.
We doubt whether it would be to
the advantage of this Colony to go
the length suggested by Sir ERNEST
BIRCH, but there can be no doubt
that the public feeling of the
British community here is in accord
with the sentiments of Mr.
BONAR LAW when he expressed the
hope that the lessons of the war
had developed a strong feeling that
our German enemies will never be
allowed to use our resources against
ourselves in the future in the way
they have done in the past.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Com-
pany informs us that the raw silk
shipped by the *de Yucunda* arrived at
New York on January 16th, taking 251
days in transit from Yokohama.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Lady May will distribute the Prizes
at the St. Paul's Institution to-morrow
afternoon at half-past two.

Among the attractions at the forth-
coming Manila Carnival are "the latest
improved methods of sewing death and
destruction."

The annual general meeting of
the Hongkong Benevolent Society will
be held to-morrow in the City Hall
at 12.30 p.m.

The R.G.A. Sergeants are holding
their fortnightly dance in the Royal
Artillery Theatre, Victoria Barracks,
on Friday, 2nd February, at 8 p.m.

Manila papers announce with deep
regret the death of Mr. Frank L. Strong
of Manila. He died in the United
States in his 73rd year while on vacation.

The Union Church Ladies' Work-
ing Party have this month sent 118
pairs of Socks and 118 Shirts to the
monks of the R. G. A. who have left
Hongkong, making in all 213 pairs of
Socks and 213 Shirts sent from Union
Church to the R.G.A.

H.K.V.R. Order No. 6 is published
as follows:—The following members of
"A" and "B" Cos. who were absent
from parade without leave either on
Friday the 26th instant or Sunday the
28th instant will attend Recruits Parade
on the Cricket Ground on Wednesday
the 31st January and Thursday the 1st
February at 5 p.m. Dress: Drill
order. Ptes. R. E. Bellios, N. E. Kent,
T. F. Claxton, J. Ince and A. Ritchie.

DEATH OF PRINCE CHING.

A Peking telegram received as we
go to press announces the death of
Prince Ching.

THE CLAIM BY A CYCLIST.

THE VERDICT.

In the case in which John Carr claimed
\$500 as damages against two junk
owners for negligence whereby he suffer-
ed damage to his person and property,
the Puisse Judge (Mr. H. H. Gompertz)
yesterday afternoon gave judgment.
His Lordship accepted the evidence of
the naval employe, and also that of the
constable, that the projecting plank
was a danger. He himself had seen
the plank as he thought it ought to be
used, and was of opinion that it would
be impossible, practically impossible, for
plaintiff to have ridden into the plank,
if it was so placed, without probably
falling into the water. He thought
plaintiff had "had a drink" that night,
but he was not disposed to find that
plaintiff was drunk. He thought
however, that plaintiff's own very
reprehensible reticence as to the
happenings on the night of the accident
went against him more than it would
otherwise have done. His Lordship
thought what happened was that Carr
was cycling along the Quay, as he had
every right to do—the plank was
considerably further out than it ought
to have been, Carr did not see it, and he
sustained the injuries mentioned. He
gave judgment for \$80 for the damage
to the four-years' old cycle, \$50 as a
solatium for injuries, and \$10 for the
damage to plaintiff's flannel trousers;
\$140 in all with costs.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Banks	710	buyers
Steamboats	201	sales
Malabons	40	buyers
Wharves	284	buyers
Docks	123	buyers
Central Estates	93	x.d. nom.
Hongkong Land	914	x.d. sel.
Cement	11.65	buyers
Trans	7.10	buyers
Waterboats	161	buyers
Langkate	11.20	nominal

CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome
cough, it does not mean that you
have consumption or that you are going
to have it, but it does mean that your
lungs are threatened, and it is just as
well to be on the safe side and take Cham-
berlain's Cough Remedy before it is too
late. For sale by all Chemists and
grocers.

THE CANTON BANK CASE.

JUDGMENT OF THE APPEAL COURT.

Judgment was given to-day in the
appeal against the judgment given
by the Chief Justice in Original
Jurisdiction in the case in which a
Chinese widow sued the Bank of
Canton for the recovery of a deposit
of \$10,000 paid out to another
person.

The Appeal Judges were Sir Har-
land de Saumarez (Chief Judge of
H.B.M. Court at Shanghai), Sir
William Rees Davies, K.C. (Chief
Justice of Hongkong), Mr. H. H. J.
Gompertz (Puisse Judge).

Counsel engaged were:—For the
plaintiff-appellant, Mr. E. H. Sharp,
K.C., and Mr. Alabaster (instructed
by Mr. R. C. Faithfull, solicitor); for
the defendant-respondent, Mr. Eldon
Potter (instructed by Messrs. John-
son, Stokes & Master, solicitors).

The President, in his judgment,
said: In August, 1913, one Lau Cheuk
Ting placed two sums of money
amounting to \$10,000 on deposit
with the Bank of Canton, the re-
spondents in this appeal. On the
21st September of the same year he
was executed in Canton. The appel-
lant took out letters of administration
to his estate and in June, 1915,
called on the respondents to pay over
these moneys to her: the bank
refused as they had already paid a
sum of money representing the
amount due to Lau into Court under
a garnishee order obtained by the
judgment creditor in an action en-
titled Chin Kee against Lau Cheuk
Ting. They claim to be protected by
this order. In the Court below the
Chief Justice held that the money
was paid under compulsion of law
and gave judgment for the respon-
dents; hence this appeal.

The circumstances are as follows:
Chin Kee having knowledge of this
deposit took out a writ against a
person, whom he described as Lau
Cheuk Ting, of 137 Queen's Road,
and obtained judgment by default;
whether there was any such person
is not apparent but in any event he
was not the deceased man, whose
administratrix is the appellant, and
he may well be called the bogus Lau.
Chin Kee fraudulently, and probably
with the connivance of the bogus
Lau, swore that the deposit was his
property and got an interim order of
attachment, thus preparing his
ground for the next step in the
fraud. He got judgment and then
brought the respondents into the case
by getting a garnishee order nisi, his
affidavit alleging that the deposits
were the property of the judgment
debtor. The bank, no doubt hood-
winked by the attachment, paid the
money into Court without further
ado, and without making any
enquiries. Chin Kee, having got the
money, disappeared, as did the bogus
Lau.

The respondents rely on the pro-
tection given to a garnishee by sec.
18 of the C.P.C., but I apprehend
that in order to do so successfully
they must show that the debt they
paid to Chin Kee was a debt due to
the judgment debtor in the action
in which he got his judgment, and
that they obviously cannot do. But
it was ingeniously argued on their
behalf that the Court, having been
satisfied by the affidavit of Chin Kee
that the money deposited was the
property of the judgment debtor, in
fact held that the bogus Lau was
the same person as the depositor, and
that for the purposes of the garnishee
sections of the code he must there-
fore be taken to be the judgment
debtor. In the case of Vinnal v. De
Pass Lord Hanmer says of such an
affidavit: "It is not for the purposes
of proof at all, it is to lay the founda-
tion for calling the debtor, the
garnishee, before the tribunal to
ascertain whether he can deny what
is alleged against him, simply that
he is indebted." I cannot see how
on such an affidavit it can be said
that the Court held the identity of
the two persons was established;
what the Court in fact said was "it
has been shown that you apparently
owe money to the judgment debtor;
you can show whether this is so or
not before we order you to pay it to
his creditor." On their failure to
show cause, for they took no steps
in the matter, an order was made
that they should pay the debt due
from them to the judgment debtor,
and they then paid a debt owing to
some one else. I cannot see how

they can plead that the order to pay
one debt can protect them in their
payment of another.

But it is further said that they
were ordered to pay the particular
debt. I think that the answer is that
they were to pay this particular debt
as they admitted it to be due to the
judgment debtor. It was clearly for
the respondents to put the Court
right if no such debt was due, and this
either on account of the cleverness
of Chin Kee's fraud or their own
supineness they failed to do. They
were in fact defrauded by Chin Kee
and they cannot in my opinion re-
lease themselves from their obliga-
tion to the appellant, an innocent
third party by pleading the fraud of
the appellant in an action of which
that third party had no notice. And
it may further be said that their con-
duct contributed to the success of
the fraud, for it seems to me that,
if they so conduct their business as
to be unable to communicate with a
client who has left a large sum of
money in their hands they are at
least bound to warn the Court of the
danger of making such an order as
the garnishee order under discussion.
Had they done so I have little doubt
that a Court, with the knowledge
which this Court has of the conduct
of litigants of this class would have
moved very warily. They, however,
preferred to let the order go practi-
cally by consent, and I cannot see how
they can say that they paid under
compulsion. I think the appeal
should be allowed and judgment
entered for the appellant for prin-
cipal and interest with costs here
and below.

The Chief Justice (Sir William
Rees Davies, K.C.), said:—
I agree that this appeal should be
allowed. The conclusion at which I
arrived in the Court below was that,
inasmuch as the orders in the garnishee
proceedings specifically attached the
deposits in the respondent Bank in the
name of their customer, Lau Cheuk
Ting, and as there was no suggestion
that Bank had any knowledge whatever
of the fraud perpetrated on the Court,
the money must be held to have been
paid under compulsion of law and
the Bank thus relieved of liability.
I also said in my judgment: "I am
not called upon to consider the liability
of a banker to his customer. The
position of the debtor and creditor does
not arise here. I desire to base my
judgment purely upon one point, i.e.
payment by compulsion of law."

The argument on appeal has convinced
me that this view was an erroneous one,
and the question on the facts of the
Bank's liability to its customer, which
I did not consider in the Court below,
is a most important question in the
case. Now, a garnishee order attaches
debts due to the judgment debtor; and
it is beyond doubt (a) that the discharge
given to the garnishee under section
418 of the C.P.C. for the amount
paid is as against the judgment
debtor; and (b) that the judgment
debtor in this case is the defendant
in the fictitious action, and not the
Bank's customer. This being the case,
there was clearly no jurisdiction in the
Court to attach monies other than those
of the judgment debtor, and the
garnishee order was in fact bad. But
what was the duty of the Bank upon
being served with the garnishee order?
It should, I think, have taken steps
forthwith to communicate with its
customer so as to apprise him of the
order which had been served
upon it, and which purported to
attach his moneys. If such an attempt
had been made the Bank might and
should have ascertained that he was
dead. Clearly it should, before parting
with money, have obtained the produc-
tion of the deposit receipts, which of
course would not have been forthcoming.
This was a matter of ordinary precau-
tion. It was contended on behalf
of the Bank that there was no evidence
of precaution; but I think the
answer is that there was an
obligation on the Bank to show the
Court that it had done so, and to have
appeared in its own protection in the
garnishee proceedings. The duties of a
garnishee are referred to in some detail
in the judgments in the House of Lords
in Vinnal v. De Pass 1892 A.C. 90.
From there it is clear that his position
is not merely ministerial: "that he is
summoned before the Judge to be pre-
sented on the application, and when he is
before the Judge it is not merely to
be there and hear what is said,
but it is to take part in it for his own
protection." (Judgment of Lord
Hanmer p.99.) Now this is exactly
what the Bank did not do in the present
case. It allowed the Court to act
upon the representations made in the
fraudulent action without appearing
to defend its order, rendering it any

assistance or communicating any
caution whatever in dealing with the
moneys of the customer. If the Court
had received the slightest intimation
calling in question the bona-fides of the
transaction it would doubtless have
taken steps to investigate the position
before making the order absolute. The
Bank's apathy amounted to negligence,
and renders it liable to refund to its
customer's representative the monies
which due diligence on its part would
have averted the wrongful conversion of.
I agree as to costs.

The Puisse Judge, concurring,
said in his opinion the Bank had no
defence to the action and the appeal
must succeed. It was quite clear
that the money paid into Court in
the garnishee proceedings, and ulti-
mately paid out to the judgment
creditor was the Bank's own money
and not the money of the depositor.
It had nothing whatever to do with
the depositor or his representatives
who were not and are not concerned
in any way with the garnishee pro-
ceedings.

THE MAGISTRACY.

POSSESSION OF NAPHTHA WITHOUT POLICE AUTHORITY.

Mr. C. Lauritsen, manager of the
Dragon Motor Garage, No. 25 Des Vaux
Road, Central, was charged before Mr.
Melbourne with having in his possession
without authority from the Captain
Superintendent of Police, 199 gallons of
naphtha, classified as dangerous goods.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, who appeared
as solicitor for the defence, said
that only a technical breach of
the license had been committed and
asked that if a penalty be imposed it be
merely nominal.

The defendant was fined \$50.
A similar charge, brought against the
Exile Motor Garage was defended by
Mr. Gardiner. In this case a fine of
\$100 was imposed.

THEFT OF WINDOW GLASS.

Two Chinese charged with stealing a
number of panes of glass from the
windows of a dwelling were brought
before Mr. Wood. The first defendant
was sentenced to four months'
hard labour and four hours'
stocks and the second defendant
received six months' hard labour and
four hours' stocks.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.

A Chinese charged with the theft of
a brass bowl pleaded not guilty, saying
that a friend had sent him the bowl
from Canton. After evidence had been
heard the defendant was sentenced to
six weeks' hard labour and four hours'
stocks.

THE MANILA CARNIVAL.

The formal opening of the 1917
Philippine Carnival at Manila will take
place aboard the U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, flag-
ship of the Asiatic fleet, when Admiral
Winterhalter and the officers of the
fleet are hosts at a formal reception in
honour of the chosen Queen of the
Carnival and her court.

The invitation extended to the
Queen by Admiral Winterhalter has
been taken advantage of by the direc-
tors of the Carnival Association to
provide a unique opening for the big
feats, and it is announced by Director
General Wolff that at two o'clock on
the afternoon of Saturday, February 3,
when the guns of the fleet's flagship
roar out a royal salute to Her Majesty,
the Carnival will be declared officially
opened to the public.

According to the plans of Admiral
Winterhalter and his officers, all of whom
have assured the Carnival officials of their
desire to do everything in their power
to aid in making Wallace Field show an
unprecedented success, special launches
will be at Legaspi landing shortly before
two o'clock on the afternoon of the
opening day of the Carnival. A throne
for the Queen will be erected on one of
these and the royal lady and her court
will embark, accompanied by the con-
stabulary band, for the *Brooklyn*. As
the Queen and her court approach the
flagship a salute of 21 guns will be fired
from the big man-of-war, and royal
honours will be paid to the Queen as
she boards the vessel. Once on board
she will be received by the Admiral and
his staff, and following the formal re-
ception will again embark for the shore,
to take her place in the reviewing stand
on the Luneta, from which she will
review the military and naval parades
in a feature of the opening day of
the Carnival.

As a result of the arrival of the Fleet
and the enthusiastic support promised
to the Carnival officials by Admiral
Winterhalter and the ship's officers, it
is now certain that the opening carnival
parade will provide a spectacle of
greater proportions than ever before.
In addition to the 7,000 soldiers of all
branches of the service who are to be
in line, there will be a big contingent
of blue jackets from the fighting ships
in the bay, while the participation of
the navy athletes in the open carnival
championships also assures additional
interest in the events and added
keenness to the competition.

SPORTING.

A BOXING CHALLENGE.

We have been asked to announce that
Gunner Windsor, 88th Co. R.G.A., chal-
lenges Pte. Thomas, R.S.I., to a 3-
Rounds Contest at the forthcoming
tournament under the auspices of the
Hongkong Police Reserve in aid of the
Sportsmen's Motor Ambulance Fund.
An early reply from Private Thomas
would be appreciated.

GERMANY'S FIRST PEACE CONDITION.

BRITAIN TO ABDICATE NAVAL SUPREMACY.

Germany demands that Great Britain
shall abdicate her position as mistress of
the seas. That is the most important of
Germany's peace terms and constitutes
the kernel of two inordinately long
articles of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*,
which there is reason to believe are
inspired by the Chancery, says a
special Correspondent of the *Times* at
Amsterdam, who summarizes them as
follows:

In the first article the impossibility of
Germany abandoning her present mili-
tary system precedes the demand that
the freedom of the seas shall be es-
tablished by England ceasing to claim
the right of policing them alone. While
England's sea power is not unconditional,
Germany recognizes its existence and
admits that she has not yet succeeded in
breaking it. Therefore this problem of
naval power, which really originated the
Anglo-German war, and which has not
been decided by the war, must be settled
now by agreement if Europe is to have
peace. That is a fundamental fact to
recognize. There is room for agreement,
although a proportionate reduction of
naval armaments cannot be agreed to
by Germany unless it is also agreed to
by all the other Powers.

On the other hand, the Continental
question has been settled strategically
and must be recognized as settled. The
Continental question, according to the
Frankfurter, was simply the question of
predominance in the Near East and of
the limits to be set to Russian ambi-
tions. Russia has seen that such a limit
has been set, and she must recognize the
fact. Germany has shown by her mili-
tary achievements that it is her voca-
tion, as it is in her power, to exploit her
Eastern policy in her own interests and
those of her allies.

The general situation as established
by the war must be maintained in peace.
The kernel of the war has proved to be
the Central European Coalition, and
that also must remain, with the general
direction of its prosperity southward.
Lastly, there is the question of colonies.
Germany's national economy demands
expansion overseas, and this outlet, says
the *Frankfurter*, will be attained by
agreement if possible, or, if not, by force.
The newspaper suggests that Germany's
occupation of the Polish coast will here-
after be very useful as the means of
driving a colonial bargain with England.
The journal argues that in general it is
useless, and unnecessary to discuss the
question who was directly to blame for
causing the outbreak of the war. The
fact was that for a long time diplomacy
had persistently used the threat of war
to settle disputes. This great war bluff
must be abandoned, partly because na-
tions will never again tolerate its
employment and partly because as a last
argument for solving first and foremost
problems it has completely failed.

JAPAN'S SHIPPING TRADE.

ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR OF HYOGO.

Mr. Seino, Governor of Hyogo pro-
fessure, speaking at a dinner given by
him to men engaged in the shipping
business is reported to have delivered
himself to the following effect:—

"Japan's maritime trade has made
great strides during the last few years,
thanks to the encouragement given by
the Government and the strenuous effort
made by those who are engaged in the
business. The total tonnage of Japan's
mercantile marine has now reached
2,000,000, and her position in the list
of the world's mercantile marine ranks
between France and Norway. Those
who are responsible for having brought
about the development of the shipping
industry in Japan, however, must not
relax their efforts nor rest satisfied with
what has been achieved, but must strive
for still greater results."

"Kobe has now become the premier
port for foreign as well as domestic trade,
and it will develop on those who are
responsible for the prosperity of Kobe's
trade, to maintain the position Kobe has
attained. One of the objectionable pro-
ducts of the Japanese, which centuries
of refinement have developed, is their
contentment with small successes. In
other words, progress among the Japanese
is brought to a standstill when it reaches
a certain point, beyond which it refuses
to proceed. This is an evil incident to
insular isolation. Now that Japan has
obtained an honored position in the world
the views of the Japanese must be
broadened so as to enable them to com-
pete successfully with Europeans and
Americans. It is also desirable that those
who have profited by the unexampled
turn of events should devote part of their
profits to the general welfare of their less
fortunate fellow-countrymen."

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

IN buying a cough medicine for child-
ren bear in mind that Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy is the best for colds, croup
and whooping cough, and that it contains
no harmful drugs. For sale by all Chem-
ists and grocers.

BY THE WAY.

Some years ago one of those periods of slackness of trade, when the mercantile community had little to do but grumble about the stagnation, I remember a former Medical Officer remarking to me: "If trade fails, why not exploit the advantages of Hongkong as a health resort in the winter months?" It was not an altogether flippant remark, for the M. O. H. proceeded to offer proof of these advantages. The glorious weather we have enjoyed during the past few months, and a few passing remarks by a resident quite recently, calls this little conversation to mind.

It may, indeed, be said that during the past few months—due, no doubt, to the conditions prevailing at home—Hongkong has taken on more of the aspect of a health resort than it has ever done before. There have been quite a number of people from other less salubrious parts of the East spending a holiday in Hongkong—people from the Federated Malay States, the Philippines and even from Japan. But a great deal more might be done to encourage people to come here, and to cause tourists to prolong their stay in the Colony. In the past Hongkong has been represented to tourists as a place where there is absolutely nothing to keep them beyond a day or two. They can run round the island in a day, and the average tourist needs other attractions to keep him here than the charming scenery and the unvaried climate.

The railway and the introduction of the motor-car have greatly increased the opportunities of the visitor for seeing something of the Colony, but I have heard it asked whether something more might not be done to increase the attractions of the place for the visitor by a wider use of the golf courses, which, like our scenery and winter climate, cannot be beaten anywhere in the world. Why not, as it is done at home, allow the leading hotels to offer facilities for golf to visitors? It would benefit the golf club, the railway and the Colony generally, and visitors would leave Hongkong with a far better impression of the Colony as a place of resort than they have had hitherto. Visitors who happen to have friends in the Colony, who are readily introduced to them to such facilities, do not find time hang heavily on their hands, but hundreds who pass through the Colony go away feeling that what attraction Hongkong possesses, besides its scenery from the harbour or the Peak, are the close preserves of the residents. The hint about the golf courses is worth consideration.

On the other side of the harbour there are great possibilities for development in a way to interest visitors. The construction of roads which has been going on in the New Territory in recent years is opening up a very charming country district, and the growing popularity of the motor car should in course of time lead to the establishment of a seaside hotel or two. Hongkong is a vastly better place to dwell in now than it was even ten years ago; and ten years more should see enough development to establish a reputation as a popular winter resort for the jaded Eastern resident in need of a short change, and an attractive rendezvous for the world tourist.

When announcements are made in the *Gazette* that some alien enemy's trade mark will be removed from the Register unless the prescribed fee for renewal of registration is paid before a certain date, it creates wide astonishment that in these times the Government should be so solicitous about the renewal. I do not know. "Abraham and Gebrüder Forein," whose trade mark is concerned in the latest *Gazette* announcement, but I presume one of the German firms whose business in the Colony has been liquidated, acted as local agents for them and that the firm and the British liquidators of its business are well known to the Registrar of Trade Marks. Some few weeks ago one of these notifications related to trade marks belonging to Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

I find it difficult to credit the explanation currently given of these announcements, but I am equally at a loss to know what other explanation is possible. I understand that in the final liquidation of enemy concerns, liquidators have provided a sum of money to meet expenses which are likely to occur before the end of the war—fees for renewal of trade marks being one of the items. These funds are in the hands of the Government, and one would therefore suppose that the Registrar of Companies would notify the Government when the Trade Mark in which liquidated firm is interested is due for renewal, but it appears that the way they

have in the Service is to make these communications through the *Gazette*. I tried to think my informant was endeavouring to be funny or sarcastic; but he declared it to be "honest injun."

I have been asked: Who is Richard I. Hope, the author of an article in the current number of the Colonial Institute's Magazine "United Empire." Some years ago Richard I. Hope was connected with a local paper and is now employed on newspaper work somewhere in North China. The "United Empire" article which appears over his name consists mainly of a re-hash of Sir Frederick Lugard's speeches, with quotations marks omitted. Thus, Sir Frederick Lugard said: "We are forging a link in the chain which binds us in friendship and good will with the great Empire on whose confines this Colony is situated." Mr. Hope tells us that "in the Hongkong University a link has been forged" &c., &c. And so with that glowing tribute to the staff of the University who are compared to "the men who carried through a similar undertaking at Khartoum"—the periods are those of Sir Frederick Lugard and not of Mr. Richard I. Hope.

The inconvenient doctrine has been preached in Canton recently, I am told, that a man never asks a needy friend for the return of a loan. Consequently when a man now asks the other fellow for the return of "that dollar I lent you the other day," he immediately retorts in an aggrieved tone of voice: "Is our friendship then, at an end? What did the Consul tell us about loans to needy friends the other day?" I fear that the Consul's remarks must have been misconstrued.

Sir Ernest Birch, K.C.M.G., is reported as telling the Colonial Secretary recently that "in all Asiatic ports all over the world, the subject of most frequent comment amongst the natives is that, whereas those ports used to be filled with ships flying the German flag, there has not been a German flag or a German ship seen for over two years." Now when the Kaiser comes to read this he will positively gasp, and I can imagine him exclaiming "Mein Gott! Did I not warn the Western World of the Yellow Peril?" He will be thirsting to know whether Sydney and Melbourne, San Francisco and Vancouver, are among the number.

OBSERVER.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR HELP COMMITTEE.

The following letter appears in the Home papers:—
Sir,—We feel that the time has arrived when a brief account should be rendered to the British public of the disposal of the money which has been so generously given on behalf of the Russian prisoners of war. We ask the hospitality of your columns, as a large proportion of the money we have received has come through appeals previously made by our president in your journal and other organs of the Press.
The main work of the committee, on which the money received from British subscribers has been chiefly expended, is that of providing bread and clothing to Russian prisoners of war in prison camps in Germany. The number of prisoners in the camps to which the operations of the committee extend now exceeds 240,000. As the British public are well aware, these poor men do not receive from their captors sufficient to supply even the bare necessities of life, and the committee have done their best since August 1916, to meet the deficiencies.
The sum expended in this way to date has been £73,300. This has all been spent directly in relief, and 3,749,000lb of bread from Berne, 1,163,000lb of biscuits from Holland, 620,000lb of biscuits from England, £2,500 worth of tobacco, £2,000 of clothing, besides generous donations in kind have been dispatched to the various camps.
A financial statement for the first financial year up to September 13, 1916, as audited, has been published on December 7, in the "Times" and "Morning Post."
The administrative and postal expenses are borne by a private fund, and expenditure on transport is borne by official funds from Russia.
The committee is glad to be able to state that a system has been instituted which ensures that the assistance sent out to the prisoners reaches them safely. The sum of £14,200 has also been expended in purchasing medical comforts for the sick, such as condensed milk, Bovril, tea and other strengthening food. £12,000 for the above purpose having been provided by the Petrograd Prisoners of War Relief Committee, presided over by Her Majesty the Empress.
The expenditure of the committee has not increased to £210,000 a month owing to the greater claims made upon the funds. The prisoners are well cared for, as is evident from letters received from some of the quarters where help is accorded, and they are most deeply grateful for the benevolent and generous assistance which has been given by the British public.
The committee are most anxious to continue this beneficent work, and feel confident that the British public will enable them to do so.
It is unnecessary to explain that the difficulties of supplying all the Russian prisoners in Germany with food from Russia are insuperable.

SOPHIE BENCKENDORFF (President),
DERBY (Chairman of the Executive Committee),
BEVELSTOCKE (Hon. Treasurer).
London, S.W., Dec. 7, 1916.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BRITISH SUCCESSES.
FRENCH PRAISE FOR AN IMPORTANT OPERATION.

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's success was achieved in a popular district, the centre of which is Transloy, a scattered borough bordering on the Peronne-Bapaume road, and four miles from Bapaume. The enemy are strongly entrenched along the approaches to the borough, the houses of which are fortified.
As Sir Douglas Haig spoke of "the region of Transloy," French experts are ignorant of the exact locality of the works captured on Saturday, but emphasize that it was an important operation as being a further advance towards the stronghold of Bapaume.

THE LAST GERMAN HOPE.
ENDEAVOUR TO SNATCH ELEVENTH HOUR VICTORY.

LONDON, Jan. 29.
The Observer publishes an apparently inspired article in which it says:—"The Germans hope to snatch an eleventh hour triumph by cutting Great Britain's sea communications. If we smash the new submarine campaign directly, or out-build it in our yards, or out-stay it by reducing imports and increasing home supplies, or achieve final and decisive success by all these means together, we shall destroy the last hope of the Germans and ensure the victory of the Allies. We can, and will, do it, but only by a maximum national effort during the next six months."

NAVY LEAGUE AND ANTI-SUBMARINE MEASURES.
A DEPUTATION SATISFIED.

LONDON, Jan. 29.
A deputation of the Navy League appealed to Sir Edward Carson (First Lord of the Admiralty) for vigorous measures against submarines.
Sir Edward Carson and Admiral Sir John Jellicoe described the measures that are being taken, and the deputation expressed its warm appreciation and satisfaction that everything conceivable was being done to safeguard merchant ships.

GERMAN SUBMARINE FOUNDERS.
CREW LANDED IN NORWAY.

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 29.
A Norwegian motor-boat has landed at Hammerfest thirty-four of the crew of a German submarine which has foundered on the Norwegian coast.

"LAURENTIC" SUNK OFF THE IRISH COAST.

LONDON, Jan. 29.
It is officially announced that the auxiliary cruiser *Laurentic* was sunk off the Irish coast.

FIRE AT FRENCH POWDER WORKS.

PARIS, Jan. 29.
A fire at a powder works at Massy Palaiseau spread, involving a melinite stores, which exploded, damaging houses over a wide radius. One person was killed and three were injured.

IRISH CANADIAN REGIMENT.

BELFAST'S WELCOME.

LONDON, Jan. 29.
The Irish Canadian Rangers attended special services at Armagh, the preachers being the Primates of the Church of Ireland and Cardinal Logue.
The regiment was subsequently welcomed at Belfast by a popular ovation.

NATIONAL CIVILIAN SERVICE.

FORECAST OF THE SCHEME.

LONDON, Jan. 29.
A forecast of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's scheme of national civilian services has been published. It applies to men between 18 and 60 years of age, not women, and the object is to replace those who will be combed out of munition factories, collieries, ship building yards, transport work and agriculture.
Meetings will be organised to stimulate enrolment and local authorities will be asked to start recruiting rallies.
There will be seven recruiting areas, and each will be presided over by a commissioner. No provision will at present be made for men giving part time.

The National Service Directorate announces that the forecast is misleading as regards women. Their services are urgently wanted, and a scheme of enrolment is being prepared for them.

"THE PROMISED LAND."
GENERAL SMUTS' FAREWELL.

PRETORIA, Jan. 29.
General Smuts, in a speech, said he had departed from East Africa with feelings of great disappointment. It was very hard, when so near the end, not to be allowed to enter the promised land, but his ministerial colleagues thought it his duty to go to the Imperial War Conference. He felt that mankind was in a grave crisis, and even South Africa might be able to contribute its small mite which might yield important results. (Loud cheers.)

SUSPECTED ANARCHIST PLOT IN SPAIN.

ATTEMPT ON KING OF SPAIN'S LIFE.

MADRID, Jan. 29.
An iron beam, which was found across the railway near Granada just before the passage of a train conveying King Alfonso, was removed in time to prevent the train dishing into it.

That which was found on the railway line was a mass of lead weighing a hundredweight. It was discovered an hour before the passage of the Royal train.

Another similar lump was found close to the vicinity. A man has been arrested at Granada, and several more arrests are expected.

The Madrid authorities are actively investigating what they believe to be an anarchist plot.

COALITION IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 29.
A Coalition Government is more unlikely, than ever.

AUSTRALIA AND IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 29.
The Hon. Mr. G. F. Pearce (Minister of Defence) is mentioned as Australia's representative in the Imperial War Cabinet.

EARTHQUAKE IN DUTCH EAST INDIES.

HEAVY DEATH ROLL.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 29.
Five hundred and fifty persons have been killed by an earthquake in the Dutch East Indies.

THE GERMAN ARTILLERY.

Colonel F. N. Maude, C.B., says:—"Of all the many signs of the growing disintegration of the German army which have been flowing into us during the last few weeks, none strikes me as of greater importance than the circular issued by von Bulow to the artillery commanders of his group of army corps, calling their attention to the rapid deterioration of the artillery material due to want of proper care in the handling of the pieces by the gunners. Bulow's first memorandum counselled only extreme caution and economy, von Armin also emphasised the fact, but von Bulow underlines it, and fixes the responsibility on the battery commanders, thus indicating a defect which in the nature of things cannot be remedied in the firing line, and which is certain to increase rapidly as losses in the personnel continue in a growing ratio, as they must do now that we have obtained a well-marked ascendancy in the continuous artillery duel which, practically speaking, never ceases, of night and day, and in this artillery duel the law of increasing returns shows itself most unequivocally. If 100 guns expend 100 guns, the odds of course are equal, but when one side has silenced, say, fifty on the other, it is no longer only a case of two to one, based on the firing line, and which is certain to increase rapidly as losses in the personnel continue in a growing ratio, as they must do now that we have obtained a well-marked ascendancy in the continuous artillery duel which, practically speaking, never ceases, of night and day, and in this artillery duel the law of increasing returns shows itself most unequivocally. 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"TWO TAILED BOGEY" OF THE AIR.

NOW WE BROUGHT DOWN A SKY DREADNOUGHT.

PILOT TAKES JAMMED GUN TO PIECES UNDER FIRE.

We have been told a good deal in a certain section of the Press, and generally in mournful numbers, about the new German battle-plane, "A Flying Patrol," who has been permitted by the Censor to relate his adventures in the "Cornhill Magazine," has had a fight with one, and the result was quite satisfactory from his point of view.

"It goes by the name of the 'Two-tailed Bogy,' owing to its having two fuselages or tails instead of one, with an engine of about 150 horse-power at the forward end of each. In between is a nacelle containing three persons: one of whom pilots and the other two work the machine-guns, which fire both fore and aft."

"It is a great, big, heavy biplane, with enormous wings, much larger than anything we have out here at the moment. Some people say that, besides the two tractor propellers there is a third pusher engine and propeller, mounted at the tail-end of the nacelle, but I do not credit this myself. Its speed is about 60 miles an hour, so it is bigger, faster, and more heavily armed than our own fighters of which we are so fond."

"The craft of it, apparently, is that it is clumsy and very difficult to manoeuvre, and so we have much of its advantages. The Bogy bag about it a good deal, yet none of them have dared to come and fight us over our own lines, which is, of course, a big handicap."

STORY OF THE NIGHT.

A flying patrol was in a 100-horse-power "pusher" biplane, armed with machine gun, rifle and two pistols, when he met the "Two Tails," and the fight lasted about a quarter of an hour. "One of the Bogy's guns was put out of action almost immediately, but our own gun jammed."

"For the next five minutes or so we had an exciting chase, in which our manoeuvring power was backed against the German's extra speed. Occasionally we fired a few rounds of revolver ammunition at him when he managed to get close enough, and he was firing at us with his remaining machine gun whenever he could bring it to bear. All this time Bogy (as the observer was working away at our gun) took it completely to pieces, and, having extracted the remains of a faulty cartridge from its interior, reassembled the mechanism—not a bad performance under fire in an aeroplane that was continually climbing, diving, twisting or turning."

When the gun was working they resumed the fight, knocked out one of the Hun engines and the second gun, and finally the pilot. "We chased it down 4,000 feet, till it was falling earthwards out of control; and although we did not actually see it touch the ground, it must have smashed up completely when it did."

CHINESE POSTAL SURPLUS.

JEALOUSY OF FOREIGN CONTROL. Reuter's Agency learns that the financial results of the Chinese Post Office for the year 1916 show a surplus of \$1,000,000, of which \$300,000 has been carried to Capital Account, leaving a net balance of \$700,000.

The Post Office showed a profit for the first time in 1913, when the net surplus amounted to about \$250,000.

In this connection reports have appeared in the Chinese newspapers that the Chinese are endeavouring to interfere with the foreign control of the Postal. It is pointed out that the British Postal Agency in China, now China Post Office, is a step towards their ultimate withdrawal, but interference affecting the efficiency of the Chinese Postal Service would not only make withdrawal impossible, but would probably cause them to revert to the former rates after the war.

GERMANY'S AFTER WAR TRADE PLANS.

TIMELY WARNING BY U.S.A. AMBASSADOR.

New York, November 22.

Before leaving America to return to his post as United States Ambassador to Germany, Mr. Gerard was entertained at a dinner in New York, and in the course of his speech made an important statement respecting the post-bellum plans of Germany. He said—

"In Germany after the war probably no one will be permitted to purchase anything made outside of Germany. There will be, in all probability, a central buying committee which will do the purchasing from foreign countries for the empire."

"This will permit the Germans to enter the market in a position to say to a certain extent what prices they will pay for that which they wish to purchase. Before the war a friend of mine, a German manufacturer, said to me—'We can combine here to buy copper from you, but you can't combine to sell it to us.'"

"Now if our peace and prosperity are to continue commercially, permission to combine for the foreign export trade should be given. There is a Bill, known as the Webb Bill, which will afford some assistance to American exporters."

The Ambassador said he thought in every foreign nation after the war there would be similar central bodies for commercial protection, and to reap commercial advantages, and "these are the matters we have to meet."

"If we are to give in this country the eight-hour day, Mr. Gerard declared earlier in his speech, 'we have got to give the manufacturers and the working men some measure of defence against those countries where the working-man works ten hours or more, and where so many women work and have assistance furnished them.'"

In conclusion, the Ambassador said the reception he received from the diners "has given me new strength to go back to Germany and stand up not only for the political, but for the commercial rights of the United States."—Reuter.

PROTECTION OF BATTLESHIPS AGAINST TORPEDO ATTACK.

The gun seems certain to remain the supreme weapon of offence, but this superiority is challenged more and more by the formidable menace of the torpedo and mine. No battleship has ever been provided with any sure defence against either of these dangers, and the weakest feature of all existing battleships is their lack of adequate protection against underwater attack. Even now the largest unit of any fleet can be put almost, it is not quite "out of action" by a single torpedo, and in the future there is little to prevent the use of much larger explosive charges to offset any increased sub-divisions or "underwater armour" that may be provided. It seems probable, therefore, in the view of Naval Constructor R. D. Gatewood, United States Navy, that the chief defence against this form of attack will consist in a somewhat increased speed of battleships and a corps of high-speed units of the destroyer type. In addition to the protection thus afforded, every possible provision should still be made to minimise the results of successful torpedo attack, and it will therefore be necessary to provide suitable minute watertight subdivisions and even armour—all of which must add materially to displacement.

This comparatively new effectiveness of the submarine and its weapon, the torpedo, must exercise a powerful influence on the size and cost of individual units, and it is not at all improbable that the eventual development of the submarine may result in driving the battleship from the sea. He would indeed be a rash prophet who would venture to predict when this will come to pass, but until then the development of the battleship type must move forward, or else the type must be abandoned altogether.—"Engineering."

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SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"

14,000 Tons each

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunlight Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... 1st March ... 31st May.
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... 28th March ... 18th June.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... 23rd April ...

These Steamers have the most modern Equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable State-rooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Charter Road.

Telephone 141.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS ... \$15,000,000

Sinking ... \$15,000,000

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SHIPBUILDING WORK ON THE CONTINENT.

France is about to follow the example set by England as regards the building of standard mercantile vessels. A committee comprising representatives of dockyards and the private shipbuilding industry has reported in favour of building series of standard vessels. A sub-committee is to decide upon the actual types to be chosen, dimensions of plates, bolsters, etc., and the scheme is then to be realised with as little delay as possible. The Austrian Lloyd, in spite of the war, is stated to be busy engaged in extending its fleet. At the company's new yard four steamers for the Indian trade, each of 8,000 tons and for 250 passengers, are said to be in course of construction. At the San Rocco yard five steamers of 10,000 tons each are reported to be in hand, while a further eight vessels of 8,500 tons are being built elsewhere for the company, making a total of 17 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 180,000 tons. With reference to the large Norwegian contracts for new vessels, these are stated to amount to an aggregate of 1,000,000 tons deadweight, of which 800,000 tons have been entrusted to yards outside Europe, i.e., in Canada, the United States and Japan, and 200,000 tons in European yards outside Norway. Owing to the scarcity of labour prevailing at all shipbuilding establishments all over the world, two years, in numerous cases, will have to lapse before the vessels ordered can be delivered.—"Engineering."

TO LET

TO LET

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, April 7, 1917. 511

TO LET

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3 Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, April 28, 1917. 50

TO LET

FLATS in "Ewo Moss" No. 8, The Peak, apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1918. 501

TO LET

NO. 42 Egin Street.
Apply to—
FERCY SMITH,
SETH and FLEMING.
Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1916. 1197

TO LET

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1916.

TO LET OR FOR SALE

Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1916.

TO LET

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings, HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Morston Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUND at 31st December, 1916, £1,000,000.
I—Authorized Capital: £1,000,000.
Subscribed Capital: £2,437,500.
Paid-up Capital: £2,437,500.
II—Fire Fund: £3,337,047.
III—Life & Annuity Funds: £7,947,590.
Sinking Fund Account: £128,230.
£23,950,367

Revenue Fire Branch: £2,381,458.
Life and Annuity Branches: 2,141,593.
Revenue Marine Department: 337,239.
Other Receipts: 478,940.
£5,339,230

Barometer ... 30.16 ... 30.19 ... 30.11
Temperature ... 59 ... 58 ... 59
Humidity ... 85 ... 76 ... 81
Wind ... E ... E ... E
Force ... 3 ... 4 ... 4
Weather ... 0 ... 0 ... 0
Rain ... 0.00 ... 0.00 ... 0.00

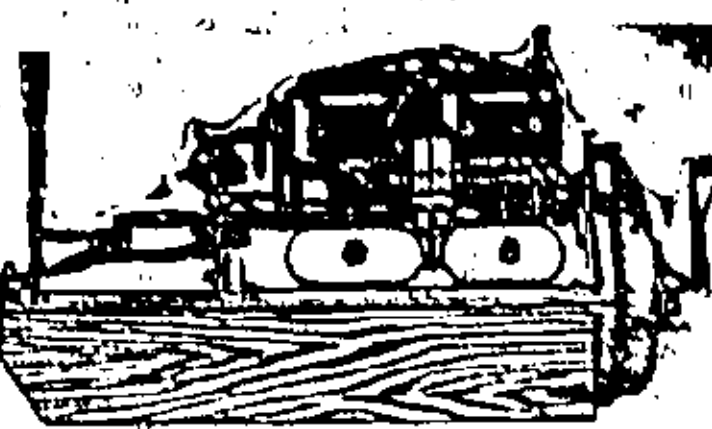
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SCRIPPS.

NEW YORK TO PETROGRAD

"THE MOTOR THAT DID IT."



ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

Sole Agents.

ESTIMATES FREE

4, DES VREUX ROAD CENTRAL.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

Price \$13 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.

FOR WEEK-DAYS

SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Tai O ... 5.00 P.M.

Tai Po ... 10.00 A.M.

Cheung Chow ... 2.00 P.M.

Shatouk, She-tin and Sheungshui ... 4.00 P.M.

Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley ... 4.30 P.M.

Canton, Samui, Regia, P.M. and Wuchow ... 5.00 P.M.

Macao ... 7.15 A.M.

Kongmoon ... 8.00 P.M.

Namsui and ... 5.00 P.M.

Shanghai ... 10.00 A.M.

Shanghai ... 4.00 P.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

FOR WEEK-DAYS

SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Macao ... 7.30 A.M.

Canton ... 7.30 P.M.

Tai Ping ... 9.30 P.M.

Shak Ki ... 9.30 P.M.

Kongmoon ... 8.00 P.M.

Kongchuk ... 8.00 P.M.

Kaukung ... 8.00 P.M.

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WEEPING ECZEMA DISFIGURED FACE

Lips Nearly Cut in Two at Corners. Sleep Impossible.

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"I had a very bad case of eczema mostly on my face and ears. My face was sore and red and my lips were nearly cut in two at the corners. I was so miserable that I had to have a handkerchief as my face as it was always weeping, and was very disfigured. The irritation was sometimes unbearable and I was unable to follow up my work for a fortnight. Then I was recommended to use Cuticura. I got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment, and after I had used both of them I was healed." (Signed) Michael Calry, 43, North St., East Windsor, Co. Durham, Eng., July 29, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post

Write to P. B. Book, (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) Address postcard for samples: P. B. Book, 25, Chancery Lane, London. Sold everywhere.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents.

Half hour ... 20 "

One hour ... 30 "

Three hours ... 70 "

Six hours ... 100 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 8 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour ... 0.60 cents.

Three hours ... \$1.00

Six hours ... 2.00

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 3 Browsers.

Quarter hour ... \$0.15

Half hour ... 0.30

One hour ... 0.40

Two hours ... 0.80

Three hours ... 1.00

Six hours ... 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 1.50

IV.—In the Island of Hongkong of engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes ... 5 cents.

Quarter hour ... 10 "

Half hour ... 15 "

One hour ... 20 "

Every subsequent hour ... 20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour ... 5 cents.

Half hour ... 10 "

One hour ... 20 "

Every subsequent hour ... 10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour after the first hour of the journey to take longer than —

To 4th mile—single ... 75 cents ... 1 hour.

return ... \$1.00 ... 1 hour.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—single ... 1.50 ... 2 hours.

return ... \$2.00 ... 2 hours.

Beyond 6th to 8th mile—single ... 1.75 ... 2 1/2 hours.

return ... \$2.50 ... 2 1/2 hours.

Beyond 8th to 11th mile—single ... 2.00 ... 3 hours.

return ... \$3.00 ... 3 hours.

Beyond 11th to 14th mile—single ... 2.25 ... 3 1/2 hours.

return ... \$3.50 ... 3 1/2 hours.

Beyond 14th to 17th mile—single ... 2.50 ... 4 hours.

return ... \$4.00 ... 4 hours.

Beyond 17th to 20th mile—single ... 2.75 ... 4 1/2 hours.

return ... \$4.50 ... 4 1/2 hours.

Beyond 20th to 23rd mile—single ... 3.00 ... 5 hours.

return ... \$5.00 ... 5 hours.

Beyond 23rd to 26th mile—single ... 3.25 ... 5 1/2 hours.

return ... \$5.50 ... 5 1/2 hours.

Beyond 26th to 29th mile—single ... 3.50 ... 6 hours.

return ... \$6.00 ... 6 hours.

Beyond 29th to 32nd mile—single ... 3.75 ... 6 1/2 hours.

return ... \$6.50 ... 6 1/2 hours.

Beyond 32nd to 35th mile—single ... 4.00 ... 7 hours.

return ... \$7.00 ... 7 hours.

Beyond 35th to 38th mile—single ... 4.25 ... 7 1/2 hours.

return ... \$7.50 ... 7 1/2 hours.

Beyond 38th to 41st mile—single ... 4.50 ... 8 hours.

return ... \$8.00 ... 8 hours.

Beyond 41st to 44th mile—single ... 4.75 ... 8 1/2 hours.

return ... \$8.50 ... 8 1/2 hours.

Beyond 44th to 47th mile—single ... 5.00 ... 9 hours.

return ... \$9.00 ... 9 hours.

Beyond 47th to 50th mile—single ... 5.25 ... 9 1/2 hours.

return ... \$9.50 ... 9 1/2 hours.

Beyond 50th to 53rd mile—single ... 5.50 ... 10 hours.

return ... \$10.00 ... 10 hours.

Beyond 53rd to 56th mile—single ... 5.75 ... 10 1/2 hours.

return ... \$10.50 ... 10 1/2 hours.

Beyond 56th to 59th mile—single ... 6.00 ... 11 hours.

return ... \$11.00 ... 11 hours.

Beyond 59th to 62nd mile—single ... 6.25 ... 11 1/2 hours.

return ... \$11.50 ... 11 1/2 hours.

Beyond 62nd to 65th mile—single ... 6.50 ... 12 hours.

return ... \$12.00 ... 12 hours.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 30th at 12.10.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly over N.E. China, and the Philippines. It has decreased slightly at Vladivostok, and along the coast from Shanghai to Haiphong. The anticyclone over China has spread northward.

Fresh nipsoon is indicated along the east coast of China, and over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.34 inches, against an average of 1.36 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 31st January—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, fresh; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Haikow: The same as No. 1.

5.—South coast of China between Haikow and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

6.—South coast of China between Hainan and Hongkong: The same as No. 1.

7.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Shanghai: The same as No. 1.

8.—South coast of China between Shanghai and Haiphong: The same as No. 1.

9.—South coast of China between Haiphong and Hongkong: The same as No. 1.

10.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Haiphong: The same as No. 1.

11.—South coast of China between Haiphong and Hongkong: The same as No. 1.

12.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Haiphong: The same as No. 1.

13.—South coast of China between Haiphong and Hongkong: The same as No. 1.

14.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Haiphong: The same as No. 1.

15.—South coast of China between Haiphong and Hongkong: The same as No. 1.

16.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Haiphong: The same as No. 1.

17.—South coast of China between Haiphong and Hongkong: The same as No. 1.

18.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Haiphong: The same as No. 1.

19.—South coast of China between Haiphong and Hongkong: The same as No. 1.

20.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Haiphong: The same as No. 1.

21.—South coast of China between Haiphong and Hongkong: The same as No. 1.

22.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Haiphong: The same as No. 1.

23.—South coast of China between Haiphong and Hongkong: The same as No. 1.

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26.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Haiphong: The same as No. 1.

27.—South coast of China between Haiphong and Hongkong: The same as No. 1.

28.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Haiphong: The same as No. 1.

29.—South coast of China between Haiphong and Hongkong: The same as No. 1.

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35.—South coast of China between Haiphong and Hongkong: The same as No. 1.

36.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Haiphong: The same as No. 1.

37.—South coast of China between Haiphong and Hongkong: The same as No. 1.

38.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Haiphong: The same as No. 1.

39.—South coast of China between Haiphong and Hongkong: The same as No. 1.

40.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Haiphong: The same as No. 1.

41.—South coast of